#### KANSAS.

VISIT OF MARSHAL WALKER-MILITIA COMPANY AT FORT SCOTT-PROSPECTS OF PEACE-EFFECT OF BROWN'S LATE BLOW IN MISSOURI.

Secrespondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

MONEKA, Kansas, Dec. 29, 1858. Deputy Marshal Walker of Lawrence, better known as Capt. Sam. Walker, of '56 memory, has just been on a visit to the Southern Counties. He claims to have been sent on a mission of peace by Gov. Medsry: that after the Governor had heard the representations of the Pro-Slavery men concerning the taking of Fort Scots, he, thinking it proper that be should hear what might be said by the Free-State men in extenuation of their action, dispatched Walker for the purpose of making a therough investigation of the facts in the case. Others, however, say that Gov. Medary sent Walker down with authority to arrest Montgomery and other leading Free-State men, and declared that, if he returned without fulfilling his mission, he would order out the whole military force of the Territory. This latter course would be one not of doubtful but ruinous policy to the Government. There are thousands of the militia who sympathize with Montgomery, and will act with him if they act at all. Indeed, I am quite satisfied that six-sevenths or even more of the militia force that could be got into the field, would take the Brown and Montgomery side; and there is no way to bring them openly into that cause so well as to

se leaders. Walker visited Fort Scott, where he had an interview with the Pro-Slavery men, and then returned to Osage City to hold one with Montgomery and Brown. He represents the leaders at Fort Scott as being unwilling for peace, and anxious for agi-tation and disturbance. The Governor, several days since, had authorized the formation of a militia company at Fort Scott, to consist of one hundred men, with John Hamilton, Deputy Sheriff, as captain. This company is to protect the town, and act as a posse to the Marshal and Sheriff. It is made up of all kinds of men from Missouri and Kansas. About eighty have now been enlisted. I will tell you how men are drummed up for its ranks. Hamilton finds a man drummed up for its ranks. Hamilton finds a man he likes, and says, "Come, join my company; \$2 "a day and find yourself, or \$27 per month and "found. Come along; don't be afraid; there won't "be any fighting. I promise you, for if Montgome-"ry comes, we'll all run." If the man likes that kind of business, he "comes."

Walker, on his return to the Governor, will rec-

give them the alternative of fighting for or against

ommend, I am told by those who conversed with m, that the Legislature pass an act, on its first meeting, removing the local officials of Bo County, and calling a special election to fill the vacancies thus occasioned. Such a measure as this would give satisfaction to all the Free-State men of the county, and, I have no doubt, bring im-

Mediate peace.

A County Convention will be held at Dayton, next Saturday. Montgomery has demanded of the county the adoption of the Linn County Treaty, or Resolution, so-called, lately passed at Mound City. These are but little different from the Denver Compromise, except that they are more explicit, and give less room for quibbling.

The news of Brown's invasion of Missouri spread over the State like wind, carrying with it everythe most intense excitement. Meetings were held in every settlement along the flaming speeches made, and resolves to do mighty things passed. The forces which had been raised to avenge the release of Rice, were to be largely recruited for the immediate chase of Old Brown. Brown did not believe that they would succeed in raising a force to invade the Territory; but, to se-cure the people against anything of the kind, he took up a strong natural position on the south bank of the Little Osage, near Bain's Fort, and com-menced fortifying it. It is the strongest military work in Kansas, and will be a great permanent protection to, and rallying place for, the people of that valley in any future emergency. Some two hundred Missourians assembled at Fail's in Missouri, near where the Little Ossge crosses the State line, last week, with the expectation of being rapidly reënforced by others. It was then supposed by them that Brown had left for the North with the rescued slaves, leaving the border unprotected, so that they might come into the Territory and plunder the people with safety. But, learning his readiness to meet them, and the probability that he would attack them where they were, they withdrew fifteen miles further into the State, to Ball's Mill, and employed their time for a few days in guarding

the slaves in that settlement.

There is one thing, I believe, in respect to Brown's liberation of the slaves, which has not yet been publicly stated. It is that the move was not actermined upon until the night previous to the invasion, when one of the slaves came into the Territory by stealth, and told Brown his tale of suffering and sorrow. He, with his family and friends, were to be sold on Christmas Day, and would probably be taken to the South by the masters. Other triends of his in the settlement were longing for liberty. He appealed to Brown for protection. He asked him to guard him while he and his family and friends were making their escape from bondage into liberty. This, with the desire to teach Missourians, in the face of their preparing invasion of Kansas, that they lived in glass houses, determined him to act

as he did. Some bad may have grown out of this movement, but I have yet to see what it is. Much good has come from it. The bluster of Missouri has lessened. While hundreds of the non-slaveholding whites express great indignation at the invasion of their State, and boil over with patriotism in pub-lic, they privately laugh at the idea of their defend-ing the right to a species of property that is a curse to them, and rejoice that certain lordly slaveholders holders, too, along the border, have thought over the matter, and have generally concluded best course for them is to remain at home and guard their slaves, rather than to spend their time in persecuting the people of Kansome things All parties have learned that can be done as well as others." Besides, this one stroke has done more toward making Missouri a Free State than thousands of speeches, however good or well meaning. A gentleman who has spent several of the past days in Bates County, tells me that he does not believe there are twenty slaves now in the whole county. For fifty or sixty miles back from the line, the slaveholders are sending off their peculiar property, or going with it themselves to Arkansas or Texas. The slaves hear of the news, take courage and run away in large numbers. The depots on the Underground Rail-road about Lawrence are full to overflowing, and

beyond the means of transportation.

The last news from the State is that all is again becoming quiet in Southern Missouri. The leaders did not dare to come into the Territory with less than 1,000 men, and that number could not be got. Further up, and in the vicinity of West Point, Dr. Weaver of Paris, in this Territory, the person who so interested himself in trying to raise a war against Brown and Montgomery in the Fall, is engaged in stirring up and exciting the Missourians to an invasion. But I much doubt his being able to succeed. If there is any danger of it, the same lesson given or the Little Osage may be submitted to their consideration.

ANOTHER INVASION OF MISSOURI.

MONEKA, Kansas, Jan. 1, 1858. Another blow has been struck at Missouri, or, rather, at the Slave Power of that State, but with somewhat different objects than that recently struck by Brown. There lives in Missouri, opposite the Trading Post, and some three miles from the State line, and about the same distance from the scene of the Marais des Cygnes massacre, a man named Jackson, commonly called Jerry Jackson. The store of this man has, ever since the Summer of '56, been the resort of some of the worst Pro-

Slavery characters of the border. It, was at this place that the scheme of the murder was originated. and the preparations made for corrying it into erecution. Jackson took part in the proceed age of this council, though what pare is not known. After the massacre, the murdere's returned to Jackson's and parteck of a free supper, over which they pasted of the hellish deed. Since that, too, many those murderers have made the house and store boasted of the hellish dr.ed.

of Jackson a place of refuge and frequent resort. While Hamilton's eleven victims were awaiting their execution, it will be remembered that Ha ten, with a few men, attempted to capture a black-smith named Snyder, in his shop, near by, for the purpose of murdering him also. Snyder made a lesperate resistance, and although wounded in the fight, succeeded in repulsing the murderers. Both on his own account as well as for his murdered neigh bors and friends, Snyder bas always harbored spirit of revenge toward Hamilton and his friends. It has long been known here that this spirit must

It has lately been removed that the notorious Brocket and some others of Hamilton's men were harboring at Jackson's shore, and preparing for another murderous raid into the Territory. Last Thursday night, Suyder, at the head of some twenty or thirty men, made an attempt to capture them. He surrounded the store and summoned the anmates to surrender. They were answered a volley of five or eix guns from within. siderable firing on both sides ensued, during which two of Snyder's men were wounded, but neither mortally, I believe. As a last resort, the store was set on fire. The dwelling-house attached to, or near, the store took fire also and the women. fire, also, and the women were soon compelled to leave, and were allowed to do so without interrup-Soon after this, a false alarm was given, and Snyder called off his men to prepare for an ex-pected attack. One of the hindermost of the men naw two men leave the house and escape after the guard was withdrawn; one of these was supposed to have been Jackson, and the other Brocket.

afterward burnt to death in the store. West Point, an old outfitting post for the Missou rians, is guarded nightly against the Free State The citizens are in hourly dread of its being burned. The Free-State men have no intentions of the kind, yet they enjoy the terrors of the Missourians, and will give no guarantees that might lessen it, so many of them have suffered.

is probable that three or four others had either

been killed by the firing, or were suffocated and

#### OLD BROWN'S PARALLELS. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

TRADING POST, Kansas, Jan., 1859. The editor of THE N. Y. TRIBUNE will greatly oblige a humble friend by allowing me the use of his columns while I briefly state two parallels, in my poor

Not one year ago, cloven quiet citizens of this neighberhood, viz: Wm. Calfeetzer, Wm. Robertson, Amos Hall, Austin Hall, John Campbell, Asa Snyder, Thomas Stilwell, William Hairgrove, Asa Hairgrove, Patrick Ross and B. L. Reed, were gathered up from their work and their homes, by an armed force under one Hamilton, and, without trial or opportunity to speak in their own defense, were formed into a line. and all but one shot-five killed and five wounded One fell unharmed, pretending to be dead. All were left for dead. The only crime charged against them was that of being Free-State men. Now, I inquire, what action has ever, since the occurrence in May wan action has ever, since the occurrence in May last, been taken by either the President of the United States, the Governor of Missouri, the Governor of Kansas, or any of their tools, or by any Pro-Slavery or Administration man, to ferret out and punish the perpetrators of this crime?

Now for the other parallel. On Sanday, the 19th of December, a near man armed the

Now for the other parallel. On Sunday, the 19th of December, a negro man asmed Jim, came over to the Coage settlement, from Missouri, and stated that he, together with his wife, two children and one other negro man, were to be sold within a day or two, and begged for help to get away. On Monday, the following night, two small companies were made up to go to Missouri, and forcibly liberate the five slaves, together with other slaves. One of these companies I assumed to direct. We proceeded to the place, surrounded the buildings, liberated the slaves, and also took ortain property supposed to belong to the estate. We, however, learned before leaving, that a portion of the articles we had taken belonged to a man living on the plantation as a tenant, and who was supposed to have ticles we had taken belonged to a man living on the plantation as a tenaet, and who was supposed to have no interest in the estate. We promptly returned to him all we had token. We then went to another plantation, where we freed five more slaves, took some property, and two white men. We moved slowly away into the Territory, for some distance, and then sent the white men back, telling them to follow us as soon as they choose to do so. The other company freed one female slave, took some property, and, as I am intormed, killed one white man (the master) who ptormed, killed one white man (the master), who

oght against the liberation.

Now for a comparison. Eleven persons are forcibly restored to their "natural and inalienable rights," with but one man killed, and all "Hell is stirred from beneath." It is currently reported that the Gaverner of Miccouri has made a requisition upon the Governor of Kansas for the delivery of all such as were concerned in the last-named "dreadful outrage." The Marshal of Kansas is said to be collecting a posse of Miscouri (not Kansas) men at West Point, in Miscouri, a little town about ten niles distant, to "enforce the laws." All Pro Slavery, conservative Free State, and dought see men, and Administration tools, are filled with hely parter, and the section of the Administration.

Consider the two cases, and the action of the Ad-

ministration party. Respectfully yours, JOHN BROWN. PIKE'S PEAK NO GREAT THINGS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

ADRIES, Mich., Jan. 18, 1859. I see the papers (seming with fabulous ac counts of the richness of the South Platte or Pike's Peak gold mines. Now when I say that this is the greatest humbug of the day, I speak advisedly. I have made two successful trips to California; I first crossed the Plains in 1849, and worked the mines nearly two years, and returned to my home in carly two years, and feturated to my home in Cleveland, Ohio. I returned again in 1852, and worked nearly two years more in the mines. So I think I am qualified to judge, from therough prospecting, what a man can make per day in the mines. Last September, I, in compary with seven others, started for the gold mines of South Platte. There were also two other California miners—J. D. Sprague and James Fry—in

Cahronia maner
our company.

We prospected the Platte, Cherry Creek, Plumb
Creek, and many other small streams. We found gold;
but the bare color was the finit of most of our washing. We have found as much as two cents to the pan
of dirt; but such places were few and far between;
and at no place could we make a dozen pans of dirt
average one cent per pan. It is all very fine, or wash
gold. It is estimated by many that there will be \$0,000
constants to the cold dignines next Spring; and, jurgm grants to the gold diggings neat Spring; and, judg-og from what I have seen on my way down and oh he frontiers, I think it will be large, unless the truth fairly stated. The border man have a great in-

the frothers, I think it will be large, unless the truth is fairly stated. The border men have a great interest in publishing flattering accounts.

Every one who goes to the diggings with the expectation of making money by digging gold is destined to a great disappointment. There are those on the borders who are new preparing to fit out the dupes of their flattering accounts, that will make a great amount of money; and they alone will be greatly benefited by this struct one hundre. I write this house, fitted by this stupendous humbag. I write this, hoping it may save some from the disappointment which they must ultimately feel if they expect to find a new El

Dorado at Pike's Peak. E. C. HOPE of Whiteford, Ohio.

# POLITICAL.

-The recommendation of Gov. Morrill of Mainethat the Legislature of that State should meet but once in two years-appears to meet with favor among

-Judge McLean of the United States Suprem Court was a armingly ill a few weeks since. The Hop. H. B. Payne, ex-Governor of Ohio, hurried to dire with the President, and was pushed for the Supreme Bench in case of a vacancy from the death of the Judge. The Cincinnati Commercial says that the return of Judge McLean to Washington, and his occupancy of his seat, greatly grieved the experiant gentleman. Mr. Payne is a proper person out of which to manufacture a partisan Judge of the Supreme Court. -The Indiana State Senate have voted to repair to the Hall of the House of Representatives on the 19th inst., to receive and hear petitions from women of the State praying for legislation in their behalf.

-The Ohio State Journal says that the Invest gating Committee on the Treasury defalcation have in their possession a private book kept by John G. Bres" lip, which shows for what purposes about \$500,000 of the people's money was used, and the names of the parties that used it. It will prove a book of doorn when opened to the public.

- The Washington States mys that it has received authentic information that the Spanish Government will repel our advances for the purchase of Cuba with scorn and indignation. The Ministry have declared an inexorable resolution to this effect, and they are sustained by the meanimous vote of the popular represectatives.

- Mr. Winens has introduced into the Ohio Senate a ill repealing the ten per cent law, and giving parties the right to agree upon any rate of interest they please -the rate where no agreement is made to be six per

-The Washington Star of last evening says: "We heve every reason to believe that the President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of Judge Samuel W. Black, formerly of Pittsburg, Pa., to the governorship of Nebraska."

-A gentleman was referring, in presence of Thad. Stevens, to the possibility of Mr. Buchanan's turning against the South for the purpose of retrieving his lost fortune in Pennsylvania, and asked Mr. Stevens what he thought would be the result. Mr. Stevens replied that there would be no trouble about that, as the South could reclaim him any time under the Fugitive Slave law! The inquirer seemed perfectly satisfied.

-There is, one would think, a preconcerted attack upon the President's Message in the French papers. It does not find a single defender. The attention paid

-We have been requested to state that The Freeman's Journal, from which we copied a statement about the wasteful expenditures by Secretary Tucker in publishing the State Canvass, was not The Freeman's Journal of this city, the Roman Catholic organ-

-Speaking of the "Cubs scheme," the correspondent of The Philadelphia North American truthfully says:

"It is very well understood in political circles that this Caba
question is to be present as an issue now, to bely the Democracy
in the coming Congressional elections at the South. They do
not expect to acquire it—may, may of the leading Southern
men do not resily desire it. But they want a sectional issue,
and are articipating a corresponding excitement as the North,
from urging this proposition; they expect to find it almost residy
mare, and fitted for the party emergency. No disquise is
affected that, if the Democracy is to stand alone upon the policy
and acts of this Administration, with all the willful waste that
has been practiced, and the public debt that has been accumulated, it must encounter serious difficulties and divisions. This
is evident, now this anding the whole policy of those in power
has been directed to the conciliation of that section. Hence
they want a new basic, and hence it is that Cuba is precipitated
in the Senate and in the House by the Democratic leaders, and
with the full knowledget that the scheme is now wholly impracent of The Philadelphia North American truthfully says:

-When it was asked, at the close of the last session, if Mr. Douglas should return to the fold how he would be received, Mr. Foombe answered, in his dogmatic way, that he "must come in as a private, and 'take his place in the ranks." When it is remembered that they took off his epsulettes, at the opening of the ression, by deposing him from the chairman-hip of Territories, the declaration of the Senator from Georgia would seem to have been spoken by one having authority.

## PERSONAL.

-The Rev. Theodore Parker has so far recovered from his last illness as to be able to walk out in pleasant weather. The result of a consultation of eminent physicians affords but little hope that Mr. Parker will be able to resume preaching for many mouths.

-The King of Holland has recently appointed a Jew Professor of Ancient Jurisprudence in the Leyden University. The name of the new Professor is Herr Joel E. Goldsmith, who is a son of the Rev. Emanuel Goldsmith, a resident of this city.

- The Reman Cathoric Tablet says: "An abourd report is current in the religious world that Dr. Posey and Miss Sellon have been for some time married in a private or clandestine manner. This offensive " slander is, no doubt, founded on the prolonged res dence of that estimable lady in the reverend gentleman's house, at Christ Church, whither she repa red some time ago for spiritual consolation and rest, when worn out by the heavy duties of mother-superior in her convent. It will be greatly regretted that the law of libel carrot be applied to the authors of this scandalous rumor, whose object is to make Dr. Pusey's opinions contemptible, and through him and Miss Sellon to strike a final and fatal blow at the modifications of the religious life which they have 'invented, end so successfully developed in the Arglican Church, in spite of the most formidable

-Henry Ward Beecher's articles from The Independent in relation to Theodore Parker, and in explanation of his views on total depravity, making a pamphlet of some 30 or 40 pages, are about to be published by anthority of the "Fraternity Lecture Association in Boston.

-There is in New-Orleans a "woman's rights" lee turer, calling herself Lady Indiana, who is said to be a sister of the famous Florida chief, Billy Bowlegs, and who was stolen from the Everglades when a child, and subsequently educated in Maryland. She is said to be remarkably intelligent.

-Edward Payson Peters, son of the Rev. Absolem Peters. D. D., of this city, has been appointed Consul of the United States at Trebizonde, in Asiatic Turkey, on the southeastern coast of the Black Sea.

-The report that Fred. Douglass's daughter was about to be sold as a slave in Tennessee, is not true. He has no daughter in Slavers.

-The Hon. Julius Rockwell is talked of as sor to the late Ju'ge Dewey, is the office of Judge of Probate and Insolvency for Berk hire County, Mass.

-The marriage of the Detroit Desdemonia is illegal, becture of nor-publication of the bans. The father is going to put the girl in a lunatic asylum, and shoot his

-It is said that W. W. Corcoran, esq., intends, in the Spring, to have erected in a convenient location, in the metropolis, a building for Art purposes, to be given to and for the use of the artist of the country-containing a gallery for painting, another for statuary, another for a school of design, &c. It is also said that Mr. C. is to liberally endow this institution.

-Powers's assailant in his studio at Florence was -, from Charleston. S. C. Powers, fancying ne was drunk, was endeavoing to persuade him to return to his residence, when " M." inflicted a blow on the face of Mr. Powers, and endeavored to draw a knife, but was fortunately disarmed by Mr. P.

- Vice-President Breckinridge had recovered sufficiently from his recent indisposition to call the Senate to order on Thursday, but before the expiration of the morning hour, he was compelled to retire.

-Dr. E. W. Hatch of Meriden, has been elected to

of the mind. In the course of one of the games between Mesers. Merphy and Anderssen, a r former excited much surprise among the He had declined to take a piece, which, He had declined to take a piece, which, although apparently an exchange of knights, would have resulted, it was thought, conclusively in his favor. The game proceeded, nevertheless, without verbal comment, and was rapidly won by Mr. Morphy. No scener did he deliver the 'checkmate' than one of the most interse looker-on, breathless with pent-up emotion, exclaimed, 'For the love of heaven, tell me why you did not take the kright.' Because, said Mr. Morphy, all alive to the nature of his friend's concern, 'it was a deep-laid plot. In a few moves I should have lost the game by a stalemate. Mr. Andessen saw the game was desperate, and he planned should have lost the game by a statemate. Mr. and dessen saw the game was desperate, and he planned this mane for me. So saying, he replaced the pieces as they had been at the critical moment, and demonstrated the result by a series of moves which would have been inevitable had he taken the knight. Was I not right, Mr. Ander sen? Precisely, ejaculated the bewildered gentleman thinking possibly that the Primee of Darkness was not without a share in the composition of the young stranger."

## MARINE AFFAIRS.

The schooner L. Child, mentioned in THE TRIBUNE of Friday as having lost her captain overboard, and subsequently the mate and another man, who were picked up at sea five days afterward, was spoken on the 27th, about 90 miles west of Bermuda, by the brig Ocean Isle, arrived at the latter place. When last seen she was bearing up for another vessel for assist ance, the Ocean Isle not being able to render any; from which it may be inferred that her youthful navigators

A gentleman from New-London, who came up by the evening train, reports that an event of unusual in-terest occurred in that quiet town yesterday, which treated considerable excitement, viz.: The seriare, by the United States Marshal, of a vessel upon susby the United States Marshal, of a vessel upon sus-picient that she was a slaver. The vessel implicated is the bark Laurens of New-York, of some 400 tuns bur-den and by no means a new vessel. Sue has been ly-ing in the narbor of New London for some time, uning in the farbor of New London for some time, undergoing repairs in rigging, spars, &c., and by some was supposed to be fitting for a whaler, on account of parties in New-York. When her cargo came to go on beard, the large preponderance of water-carks stowed in the ground tier, with quantities of shocks by way of flooring off, together with more lumber than is custo nary for each vessels to carry, drew toward her some suspicions, and her movements were watched. The provisions sent on board were star of the peculiar kind which are taken by slavers. The crew, it is supposed, were sent from New-York: and their appearance, it is said, did not have a ten sency to diminish the impression that she was bound on an illegal voyage. The bark was finally cleared for some port on the coast of Africa, and was on the point of sailing when the United States Marshal, having obtained a warrant, went on board as she lay having obtained a warrant, went on board as she lay in the stream, accompanied by the officers of the revenue cutter, and seized the bark. The Captain, whose name is not given, with his officers and crew, were held for examination, which would take place brobably te-morrew. [N. Y. Times, 21st. brobably to-morrow. (N. Y. Times, 21st. THE GLOUCESTER FISHERIES.

The stock book of the Gloucester Mutual Fish-

ing Insurance Company, was closed on Saturday evening. Eight hundred and seventy-seven shares (\$577,000) were subscribed, being an increase of evening. Eight hundred and seventy-seven shares (\$57,000) were subscribed, being an increase of one hundred and seventy and a half shares over last year. This is a large amount of increase, and indicates that many new vessels will be added to the fleet this season. There is one subscriber for eighty shares, one for forty-six, and the balance from that number down to one share. The Mackerel returns show an inspection of 131,002 barrels for the year 1838, which exceeds the actual catch of the State, as about 16,000 barrels included are markerel state, as about 16,000 barrels included are mackered State, as about 10,000 barries included are markered brought from Nova Scotia and from other places in this State where they have already been inspected once, and re-inspected in Boston. The actual catch, therefore, is about 115 600 barrels, of which Gloucester returns about one half. The season's catch in Gloucester is valued at \$712,110, an increase of ever \$30,000 above the catch of (857, but the fleet the past year resistences above forty and adding nearly \$200,000. was increased about forty sail, adding nearly \$200,000 to the invested capital. The fishing fleet for George's Banks are getting ready for their adventurous and dargerous business, making all sung and strong to encounter the winter storms and ice. The fleet will be larger than any previous season. Quite a fleet will sail very soon, probably to-morrow or the day after. By the first day of February it is estimated that a hundred sail will have started. At the present time, men are offering themselves in abundance. The first cargoes of Newfoundland herring arrived on Saturday and Sunday. The vessels report the weather as hav-ieg been extremely mild at the Island, with but few nights that herring could be trozen. The cargoes, as usual are stowed in snow and as the demand will be eat, they will bring a good round price. This nice,

of a full cargo of fish.

THE DISASTROUS VOTAGE OF THE WESER.

The Weser Zatuag, of Jan. 1, gives the following particulars, showing that the captain was induced to discontinue his voyage to Naw-York by the direct necessity, after having reached 37° 30°, W. L. The Weser left Bremerhaven for New-York Dec. 4, with 63 passengers and a cargo of 450 tune. The first days of the voyage were pleasant. The engines worked ratisfactorily, and everything tended to promise a quick passage. Fair Island was passed Dec. 6, at 7° a. m. That day the weather changed—it commenced to blow heavily from the west—the ship labored much and the larger number of the steerage side lights were knocked in. The port-holes were closed as well as it could be done; but in spite of all exertions, water found its way into the hold. On December 11, the gale continuing unthe held. On December II, the gale continuing abited, it was noticed that a great quantity of had collected in the after bunker, but the steam properties of the collected in the after bunker, but the steam properties of the collected in the after bunker, but the steam properties of the collected in the after bunker, but the steam properties of the collected in the after bunker, but the steam properties of the collected in the after bunker. had collected in the after bunker, but the steam pumps, which were kept at work, threw up little or no water. To be evil was greatly increased when, on Dec. 13, the ship heading sgainst wind and a heavy sea, the bow-ports and hawscholes gave way, admitting large quantities of water into the provision room. The doors of the compartment were opened, in order to allow the water to reach the steam pumps, but immediately after this was done, the water in the provision room room rapidly to eight feet. This circumstance proved rose rapidly to eight feet. This circumstance proved that the bige was completely filled with water. The doors in the compartment were now closed, and hand pumps set at work to relieve the forward and aft compumps set at. Work to reneve the roward and an compartments. The lerge force pump was unfit to work effectively. On Dec. 14, water showed itself in the forward coal bunkers, and gained rapidly in the engine and boiler room. The principal work was done with hand pumps and bailing with buckets, as the steam pumps refused to work with any noticeable effect. The passengers shared the toil with the crew. On Dec. 17, heart refer that the compared of the base of the base of the compared of the base of the ba mailers grew still more unfavorale. The boats kept in readiness, and Capt. Gaetzon resolved kept in readiness, and Capt. Gaetzen resolved, after due conference with his engineers and officers, to take the ship to the nearest eastern port. During the heavy westerly gales the steamship had reached, December 16, 37-30 W., and 49-47 N. The coal was nearly all consumed, and the water gained on the pumps, in spite of unremitting exertions, so that there was but little hope of reaching a western port with the fuel then left. The passengers were divided into two wateres, in order to assist the crew at numning and watches, in order to assist the crew at pumping and bailing, which latter was done by means of large hogsheads, noisted by the donkey engines on deck; but all these exertions were not sufficient to keep the water from so far gaining on them that it extinguabed the first of the after boilers on the port side. On the 17th, heavy gales. The after bunkers were so full of water that it was impossible to get at the coal; none of the steam-pumps drew any water. The vessel shipped a tre-mendous see, throwing her on her beam-ends. At 10 a.m., raw a three-mastel vessel going by the wind. The Weser was headed toward the stranger, but in the same moment the fires went out, and the ship lost same moment the first with our about a way. Sig-nals of distress were made to induce the other vessel to remain near the steamer, which was then in the greatest danger of foundering, but no notice was taken of them. The steamer settling gradually to part; part of the cargo was thrown overboard; another part morning hour, he was compelled to retire.

Dr. E. W. Hatch of Mariden, has been elected to the Superintendency of the Connecticut State Reform School, in place of Dr. Roswell Hawley, resigned. The school contains now 131 inmates.

The death of John Witter of Plainfield, Connaged 79, an old and well-known school teacher, is an nounced.

Mrs. Samuel K. Lothrop, the wife of the well-known paster of the Brattle-street, Church, Boston, died on Thursday afternoon at the residence of her husband. Mrs. Lothrop has been an invalid for several years.

The Hon. Francis P. Blair of Missouri will visit Boston next week. On Tuesday evening he will deliver an address before the Mercantile Library Association at Tremont Temple.

A genuite Scooch haggis, "great chieftain o' the pudicage for the Burns festival in Boston.

The Paris correspondent of The National Intelligencer says:

The following story has been related to me, Illustrative of the pudicasphy of cheas, a game which enjoys the traditional admiration of Dr. Forankin, as requising the exertion of every originating faculty THE DARK LANTERN A'JAIN.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: In two communications, respectively published in your journal of Apr., 7, and May 3, 1858, I administered the death-blo . to the body then known as the Young Men's Ar erican General Committee, by completely expering its character, principles, and internal arranger cuts of every description, including grips, signs, pass-words, &c. So unexpectedly were my dis Cosures made, that its leaders were at a loss in what manzer to proceed with its working. A match applied to a powder magazine could not have more effectually caused an explosion, than my articles effected the detruction of the life of that Committee; and notwithstanding the labors of the leaders to endeavor to retrieve the effects of the disaster which had dealt such a severe blow to their political ambition, their labors were in vair -the different subordinate bodies soon dishended, and the members generally were surprised to find how entirely they had been betrayed, and their peculiar darkness made light to the eyes of the commu-

I must nevertheless do the leaders the justice to say, that as seen as they were satisfied that there was no hope for its longer continuance, they immediately took measures to keep their followers together by hiring a large room in National Hall (Canal street), and there holding meetings; their ultimate object being the reorganization of the Committee upon a new basis. The room was only reached by passing up four flights of circuitous stairs, and could only be entered by passing through successively three doors-giving the proper pass-words at each. The doors were guarded by armed sentinels, and even on the roof of the building a guard was set. The evening caremonies were commenced by the singing (accompanied by musie on the organ) of the song of which the following is

"Our cause is holy, just and true,
We must support it well.
And we will all in concert jobs,
Our enemies to quell.
For we a hand of brothers here,
United we must be,
And we will each one give our praise
To God and Liberty."

A short prayer, and the reading of a few lines from the Bible, followed the singing. After reading the minutes of the previous meeting, buriness began in earnest. I should have stated that upon the President taking his seat the pass was taken up. As a general rule excellert order was maintained. The plotting, scheming, and chief spirits were Provest S. Haines, William P. Patten, Jno. Thos. Phillips, Joseph Forbes, Andrew M. Copeland, the Hon. Charles T. Mills, William Anderson (Fourteenth Ward), Scotteld, Williams, Beil, Barry, Conklin, Lee, Moseman, Mack, Goodwin, and

Their purpose succeeded very well for a few months, until in an evil hour an attempt was made to put a member on trial upon suspicion of having written the expose of the Committee. It succeeded, but led indirectly to a strong division of sentiment between the friends of the suspected party and those of the leaders. The trial lasted through several meetings. The evidence, or rather what purported to be evidence, was of the most shadowy, circumstantial kied. In fact, there was no evidence at all against him, but in some of its details the trial was very interesting. Among other things it was stated that he was a Freemason. Many contended that the certificate of membership with that fraternity, which he produced, was a false or forged one, while others asse ted its genuineness. As he refused to part with it, its production rather da aaged than benefited him.

Upon the close of the trial great silence prevailed to hear the decision of the Judge, who declared him not guilty-a verdict which could not have been otherwise, but which converted the hitherto peaceable assembly into a state of furious excitement and commotion. The wildest hurras were given by the friends of the acquitted individual, and as warmly returned by the friends of the leaders. The transition was remarkable. Greans, commands, threats, and words of defiance formed a perfect babel of voices. The whole audience had sprung to their feet, and a collision seemed inevitable between the two parties. The room was in a state of indescribable confusion. Coats were taken off, and legs broken from tables to use as weapons. An attempt to put the gas out only partially succeededmaking the room darker, and increasing the excite-Pistols and knives were drawn, and the Secretary with a six-barreled revolver in his hand, stood upon his desk with his books and papers under his feet. Things had reached a crisis. Several members tried to open a window to raise an alarm, but failed as the windows were too high up. To gain egress by the doors was hopeless, as they were guarded by men who were the creatures of the leaders. At length a motion was made that the Association adjourn sine die, and was carried by a large majority. This proceeding was exactly what the leaders wanted, and inceed had planned to take place in the event of a difficulty arising. While the members were about dispersing a cry was heard, "To the Ninth Ward!" and a rush was made to the stairs by the opponents of the leaders, down which they wert with rapid speed; but the friends of the leaders remained in the room, and had exclusive possession of it. The hour was now past midnight; vet, notwithstanding the lateness, the President called the persons present to order, when it was decided after debate to repudiate the party which had just left, and to retain the room, and that a Special Committee be appointed to draft a plan of reorganization upon the system of the famous Templar Order, and report the following Monday evening. An adjournment then took

(I cannot avoid here saying that in proportion to its numbers, and the efficiency of its organization, the On der of Templars was one of the most formidable se cret societies that ever existed in this country. It had its birth in the City of New-York under peculiar and extraordinary circumstances. From a small beginning of half a dozen members, it rapidly developed itself until it comprised a subordinate Temple in each Ward, and had an aggregate numerical strength of over seve thousand members in this city alone. Its spread was spid in other parts of the Union.)

In the mean while the adherents of the acquitted individual had gone en masse direct from National Hall to Cottage Place, in the Nmth Ward, and there formed themselves into the "Protestant Watch Club," electing a Mr. Lee President, and which Club now exists.

As an offset or counterbalance to it, however, and to prevent it exercising much influence in that quarter of the city, Mesers. Jno. Thos. Phillips, Joseph Forbes, and others, soon afterward started a club in the Sixteenth Ward, under the name of the "Sixteenth Ward Young Men's National American Union Club," and which also now exists with nearly three hundred members. The two Clubs represent the two factions, and both are recret and close bodies.

When Monday evening arrived, there was a large crowd at National Hall of the Canal street party. The Special Committee made a lengthy report which was cordially accepted. It cone'uded with a recommendation that the degrees of the Templar Order, considerably modified, be adopted. The persons in the room then proceeded to organize themselves into what was called a "General Temple," and were initiated into it, and given pass-words, &c.

Affairs Low began to prosper with them. At nearly every meeting accessions were made to their ranks,

and harmony prevailed among them.

(I would incidentally remark that in a room underneath them an association or society met, which was composed of a number of prominent Know-Nothing politicians. Its principles were said to be sound, or, as a member once cantiously remarked to me, "good 'American princip'es." Mr. Soyder was President, and George Armstrong Secretary. Probably finding itself too close to a body the nature and purpose of which it was ignorant, it soon removed its quarters to a more congenial reighborhood. It is yet working

About this time the third regular annual election of a Board of Officers to the Young Men's National American Union Club of the City and County of New-York approached-an event which was to occur on the 9th

of August; and as that Club was composed of member respectively belonging to the Canal street party, at the Ninth-Ward purty, a struggle between the two parties for ascendency, it was apparent, would the take place. The Canal-street party, however, bal many advantages over the latter; and at a special meeting of the Club, held July 30, succeeded in slating the Inspectors and Tellers of the (then coming election-s great point gained. Well, the 9th of August came. As rumors were circulating to the effect that the Ninth-Ward party intended to smash the balls. box if they did not gain the day, or rather the evening about 7 o'clock a force from the Mayer's office marched into the Lecture room of Stuyvesast Institute to keep the peace. At 8 o'clock the President of the Clab took the chair, when it was manifest that the Canal-street party were in a large majority, and the moment the polls were opered, these of them that had certificates and were entitled to vote cast their ballot for the "regular ticket." The polls remained open only fee migntes (an actual fact), in which short time eighty rotes were cast, and nearly every candidate on that ticket was elected by a plurality A certificate of membership was accessary to enable a person to vote. It is subsequently said by toe Ninth-Ward party, that if the polls had remained open an hour longer, they would have cast two hundred votes. The truth was, the Canal-street party had a majority, and permitted no cos to enter the room unless they were satisfied to do so, and opened the poils at a moment's notice, and easily elected their ticket. They were too quick for their opponents. The porter of the building, while sweeping the room out the next day, found under a beach a basdle centaining nearly two bundred of the tickets of the Ninth-Ward party. They saw the fight was hopeled and gave it up.

It was understood that an effort was to have been made at that election by the Ninth-Ward party to get Senstor Criticaden endersed as the candidate of the Club for the next Presidency. It was defeated solely by the superior maneuvering of the leaders of the other side, the majority of whom were and are Douglas mea. The Hen. Charles T. Muls, the President of the Clar. is a Douglas man, and the Vice-President, Joseph Forbes, and the Recording Secretary, Jno. Th 2. Phillips, may also be so classed. Although none of the individuals belong to the "Adriatic Club" (a Dongly Club recently formed in this city), yet they are ware and enthusiastic in their devotion to and admiration for the "Little Giant;" and they are managing the Yung Men's National American Union Club with special refer ence to the approaching National contest in 1860. With a muster-roll of nearly a thousand members, it bids fair when the time for that contest shall have approached to be one of the most formudable political Clubs in eratence smeng us.

I have stated that the Canal- treet party had, after the Ninth-Ward party separated from them, formed themselves into a General Temple. For each Ward a delegate was appointed, whose duty it was to prolyte, but in the most cautious and shrewd way; and to that end each was provided with a small printed book, containing a number of questions to be asked a cardidate, and the following oath;

"You solemply swear that you will at all times and unceasingly work for the benefit of this Order, and its men bers, in preference to everything else; to work for the good of your religion, and to obey, without question or hesitation, the just demands of this Asso-ciation, expressed either through its head or any of your superior officers.

When any person had satisfactorily answered the questions, and had taken the oath, his name and other particulars were sent to the Secretary of the General Temple, into which he was admitted after he had taken other oaths and subscribed to other obligations

But I must conclude by promising to avail myself of the earliest opportunity to write you again.

Very respectfully.

New York, Jun. 17, 1159.

INQUISITOR.

# BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Comedies of Terence. Translated by Henry Thomas Riley. 12mo, pp. 669. Harper & Brothers. Sylva Holt's Daughter. By Holme Lee. 12mo, pp. 42. The Comence of Parper & Brothers.

12mo, pp. 809. Harper & Brothers.

Sylvan Holt's Daughter. By Holme Lee. 12mo, pp. 422.

Harper & Brothers.

Rustle Raymes. By the author of "Winter Stadles in the Country" Pimo, pp. 113. Parry & McMillar.

Engineering Precedents for Steam Machinery. By B. F. Lehetwood. Svo., pp. 127. H Batillete.

Memoir of Col. Benjamin Talmadge. Svo., pp. 70. Thomas Halman. Memoir of Col. Benjamin Tailmadge. Svo., pp. 70. Thomas Holman.

European Life, Legend and Landscape. By an Artist. Svo., pp. 154. James Challen & Son.

The Jubbeest Mount St. Mary's, Oct 6, 1859. 12mo., pp. 205. Edward Durigan & Brother.

Kanasa in Sighteen Sifey Figot. By William P. Tomlinsof, 12mo., pp. 304. H. Dayton.

The Discipline of Storms. By Mrs. Etheliada Custard. 12mo., pp. 554. H. Dayton.

Blographies of Distringuished Scientific Men. By François Arayo, Translated from the French. Strat Series. 12mo., pp. 454. The hor & Fields. Sold by Rodd & Carlton.

The Word and Works of God. By John Gill, D. D. 12mo., pp. 591. H. Dayton.

The Scourging of the White Horse. By the Author of "Tean Brown's School Days." 12mo., pp. 324. Ticknor & Fields. Sold by Rodd & Carlton.

Street Thoughts. By the Rev. Henry M., Dexter. 12mo., pp. 216. Crosby, Nichols & Co.

There was a great abundance of rain yesterday, brought by an easterly wind. From I o'clock in the afternoon until our writing at 10 in the evening, the rain had not ceased, and for much of the time came down like a deluge. The snow and ice is pretty much swept away, and the very dirty streets have got a tolerable cleansing. The temperature was almost like

at the Orc ard-street Universalist Church, will be od The Worship of God the Father." in review of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's declaration that Christ Jesus is his God, and that the Father is but "a dist and shadowy effluence rising from Christ." Law Lectures,-Judge Clerke will deliver a lec-

The Rev. Dr. Sawyer's sermon for Sunday evening,

ure on the Parental Relation on Monday evening, at p. m., in the Law Lecture-Room of the University. e power of the father, and his right to the custody of the child, will be particularly considered. Students at-law generally, and others, are invited to attend.

Mr. Moritz Meyer, the editor of the New-Yorker Handels-Zeitung, has published a review of the commerce of New-York for the year 1868, prepared with great industry and containing information alue. To commercial men who understand the German language, in which it is written, it must prove & welcome manual.

During the late very severe weather, the suffering among the poor people at the Five Points has been excessive, as great as at any time last season. The demands upon the charity of the several institutions were never more pressing than now. The attendance at the schools of the Five Points House of Industry has been larger this year than heretofore, averaging 275 to 300 papils daily. Tre Sunday Schools and temperance meetings have also been well attended. Durng last month 5,500 meals were provided in the House, at a cost of \$137 50. The family of the House numbers at this date one hundred and fifty. We are requested to state that Mr. Horace Gulick has been enplayed to collect dorations for the institution, which is at present very much in need of funds.

UNFORTUNATE DIFFERENCES ABOUT THE LAW,-A very ludicrous, and yet serious affair, occurred yes terday afternoon at the corner of Wall street and Broadway, in which matters seem to have been mixed up very considerably. Mr. Henry Dreher, Deputy Sheriff of the County of New-York, went down to Wall atreet for the purpose of taking into custody Mr. William A. Hardenbrook, a lawyer residing at Fortham, Westchester County, for refusing to obey the orders of the Supreme Court to appear as a witnes-Mr. [Hardenbrook would not consent to be arrested on the ground that the statutes of the county provided that in coming from er going to a court of law, or Beferce, a person was not to be arrested, he being on his way bome from a Referee's Court, held in Wall street, before Judge Bradford. Mr. Dreher, however, init ed, and Mr. Hardenbrook, feeling confident that he was right, resisted, and the result was, that near the con-